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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

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3 JUN 1993

IN REPLY REFER TO:

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JUN - 4 1993
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

93-59

Honorable Bob Krueger
United States Senate
1919 Smith, Suite 800
Houston, Texas 77022

Dear Senator Krueger:

Your letter addressed to Alfred Sikes, former Chairman, has been referred to me for reply. Your constituent, Donald M. Carlton of

Hwco
5/26/93

Congressional

CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING SYSTEM
05/25/93

LETTER REPORT

CONTROL NO. DATE RECEIVED DATE OF CORRESP DATE DUE DATE DUE OLA(857)

BOB KRUEGER
TEXAS

COMMITTEES:
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4303

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et. spectrum
2181

May 18, 1993

Mr. Alfred Sikes
Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street
Washington, D.C. 20554

Dear Chairman Sikes:

I recently received the enclosed constituent inquiry, and I would very much appreciate your providing me with any pertinent information you might have regarding the matter.

Your kind assistance is greatly appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Bob Krueger

Bob Krueger

Enclosure

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1993
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS
OLA

PLEASE REPLY TO:

1919 Smith, Suite 800
Houston, Texas 77002
ATTN: Jenni C. Hammond

Donald M. Carlton
President

3 May 1993

The Honorable Robert Krueger
United States Senate
Senate Hall 703
Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-4303

Subj: Support for FCC Allocation of 915 MHz for Radar Profiler Applications

Dear Senator Krueger:

This letter is to request your support concerning an upcoming Federal Communications Commission decision regarding the allocation of 915 MHz as an allowable frequency for radar wind profilers. The 915 MHz profilers provide a unique capability, they do not interfere with other users, and the chances of approval of this allocation would be improved if you would write a letter supporting the allocation. An announcement of the FCC request for comments is enclosed.

The radar profiler is an instrument which measures wind and temperature in the lower atmosphere (up to 15,000 ft. above ground) with high resolution. The instrument measures continuously, is highly reliable, and has no moving parts or expendables. The profiler was developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for use in atmospheric research programs, but the technology has worldwide applications for routine meteorological measurements, air quality related monitoring, airport safety, and other uses. Radian Corporation, Sonoma Technology, Inc., and NOAA have a Cooperative Research and Development Agreement to develop and commercialize the 915 MHz profiler technology.

RADIAN
CORPORATION
8501 Mo-Pac Blvd.
P.O. Box 201088
Austin, TX 78720-1088

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A company of The Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co.

The technology is unique and offers substantial environmental benefits. Profilers have already been used in air quality research studies at dozens of locations including urban Texas areas, offshore in the Gulf of Mexico, throughout California, around Lake Michigan, and even at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. They have been operated at the Denver and Los Angeles airports and in support of Space Shuttle operations at Kennedy Spaceflight Center, as well as at numerous other locations around the world. The EPA is requiring the use of profilers or other means to measure the upper air meteorology in over 20 U.S. urban areas with the highest ozone concentrations. The states of Texas and California are both interested in using the technology to perform routine monitoring in support of air quality assessments and forecasting.

The systems have been operated to date with experimental licenses for the 915 MHz frequency without interfering with other users. In order to commercialize the systems and make them available to air pollution agencies and other users for long-term monitoring, a permanent allocation by the FCC of space in the 915 MHz band is needed. Although the FCC is also considering an allocation for profiler use at 449 MHz, the 449 MHz profilers will not meet the needs noted above. The 915 MHz profilers have about five times higher resolution in the lower atmosphere than 449 MHz profilers, are a fraction of the size, and cost about a fifth as much. Thus, it is important that allocations in both bands be provided.

Your support for this allocation is very important to us. If you feel the technology is beneficial, we would greatly appreciate your writing or calling the FCC in favor of the allocation within the next 30 days. Please reference Notice of Inquiry FCC 93-136. Comments can be sent to Carl Hule (phone 202-653-8112) or David Siddall (202-653-8108) at:

Federal Communications Commission
Office of Engineering and Technology
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20554

If you write, would you please forward a copy to me as well.

Thanks for your support in this matter.

Sincerely,

Donald M. Carlton

DMC:dl